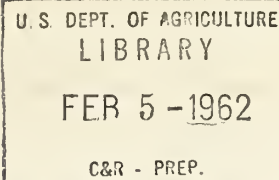


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Reserve



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The first of the major changes in the Department of Agriculture was the reorganization of the Department in 1946. This was done to bring the Department into line with the new responsibilities of the Federal Government. The Department was reorganized into three major divisions: the Division of Agriculture, the Division of Conservation, and the Division of Food and Nutrition. The Division of Agriculture was further reorganized in 1953 to bring it into line with the new responsibilities of the Federal Government. This was done by creating the Division of Agriculture and Forestry, the Division of Conservation, and the Division of Food and Nutrition. The Division of Agriculture and Forestry was further reorganized in 1958 to bring it into line with the new responsibilities of the Federal Government. This was done by creating the Division of Agriculture and Forestry, the Division of Conservation, and the Division of Food and Nutrition. The Division of Agriculture and Forestry was further reorganized in 1962 to bring it into line with the new responsibilities of the Federal Government. This was done by creating the Division of Agriculture and Forestry, the Division of Conservation, and the Division of Food and Nutrition.

Committees of farm leaders were first used by the Department of Agriculture in local administration of the Agricultural Extension Service in the early 1930's. Later, legislation specifically authorized the use of such committees in carrying out program objectives. The Department has several objectives for the selection of committee members:

Generally, farm committee candidates should be the following:

1. Active participants in marketing groups
2. The Agricultural Conservation Program
3. Active producers, processors and purchase agencies
4. The Sugar Program
5. The Marketing Reserve of the Farm Bureau
6. The Farm Bureau
7. Other programs designed by the Department of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture has been successful in its efforts to bring the Department into line with the new responsibilities of the Federal Government. This has been done by creating the Division of Agriculture and Forestry, the Division of Conservation, and the Division of Food and Nutrition. The Department has also been successful in its efforts to bring the Department into line with the new responsibilities of the Federal Government. This has been done by creating the Division of Agriculture and Forestry, the Division of Conservation, and the Division of Food and Nutrition. The Department has also been successful in its efforts to bring the Department into line with the new responsibilities of the Federal Government. This has been done by creating the Division of Agriculture and Forestry, the Division of Conservation, and the Division of Food and Nutrition.

The county ASC committee is responsible for the administration of farm programs in the county, and for the selection of representatives to the county ASC committee. The committee is composed of representatives of the county ASC committee, and of the county ASC committee. The committee is responsible for the administration of farm programs in the county, and for the selection of representatives to the county ASC committee.

The county ASC committee is composed of one in each "agricultural" county -- also one in each "non-agricultural" county, elected annually by the county ASC committee. In addition, the county agricultural extension agent is an ex officio member of the committee, or serves as the committee secretary. However, he does not have committee voting rights in either position.

Alternate county committeemen are elected at the time of the annual county committee elections. If for any reason a committeeman cannot serve, either temporarily or permanently, the first alternate committeeman serves in his place.

Each county ASC committee employs a county office manager. The manager, in turn, is responsible for hiring the necessary employees for office and field work. It is his job to see that the day-to-day office operations are effectively and efficiently performed. The county committee could be described as a "board of directors," with the county office manager responsible for carrying out the committee's policies and decisions -- and keeping it informed regarding program developments and office operations.

To assist the county committee in carrying out program administration, community committees of three farmers are elected annually by other farmers in each of several local communities within the county. The designated committees may follow township, school zone, or other natural boundary lines. As in the case of the county committees, alternate community committeemen are also elected at the annual elections -- to serve if one of the "regular" committeemen cannot.

In general, those eligible to vote in the annual ASC committee elections are persons of legal voting age who have an interest in a farm as owner, tenant, or sharecropper.

To hold office as a committeeman, a person must be eligible to vote in the committee elections, reside in the county, and meet certain other requirements. The requirements are designed primarily to see that political action is not involved in committee decisions or operations.

A total of approximately 90,000 farmers serve annually throughout the country as county or community committeemen. They perform a very important function in seeing that the farm programs are administered effectively at the local level.

